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A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

Radical Advice.

"RALLY THIS LAST TIME AND CARRY THE ELECTION, AND THERE WILL BE NO PARLOR AND NO KITCHEN."

"VOTE DOWN THE WEALTH AND INTELLIGENCE OF THE COUNTRY."

Neill McKay.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

MASS MEETING AT WELDON.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE PRESENT.

Speeches from Senators Tipton and Stockton, Governor Walker and Others.

WELDON, N. C., July 12.

There is a large crowd of persons, several thousand in number, here and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Senators Tipton and Stockton, Governor Walker, General Clingman, ex-Governor Vance and Colonel Hinton, of Norfolk, made speeches.

Colonel T. S. Kenan, of Wilson, (hurrah for Wilson) presided.

Tipton clasped hands with Ransom—Republican and Democrat—in a literal reconciliation of the North and South, which called forth cheers from the vast assemblage.

A committee of Germans from Wilmington have written a letter to Senator Schurz inviting him to visit that city. The letter is endorsed by the distinguished Senators present.

This section is alive with enthusiasm.

The success here is attributed to Senator Ransom and General Robert Ransom.

E.

STARTLING REVELATIONS!

WHOLESALE BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION!!

MARSHAL CARROW!!!

Read the following letter from Hon. James B. Beck, a distinguished Congressman from Kentucky, and member of the Southern Outrage Committee.

North Carolina is now the battle ground for Constitutional Government in America. The importance of a victory in this State to the cause of personal liberty and honest government cannot be over estimated.

We repeat that to-day we are fighting the great battle of freedom in America. Conservatives who do not join with us are unworthy of the name—are cowards and traitors, deserving of everlasting infamy.

If we do our duty, victory is certain. Let every man work unceasingly and leave nothing to chance.

Let our people remember that the election of Merrimon and Greeley will at once put an end to all the infamous prosecutions in the Federal Courts that have been so plentifully instituted for political partisan purposes by Grant and Caldwell and their minions.

When Horace Greeley shall have taken his seat as President of the United States, such men as District Attorneys Starbuck, and Phillips, and Luske, and Marshal Carrow and Deputy Marshal and spy Hester, will no longer disgrace North Carolina, or wantonly oppress her people.

God speed the happy day!

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1872.

Hon. T. L. Clingman:

DEAR SIR: As North Carolina will be the first State after the Baltimore Convention in which an election will be held, the Administration will use every means possible to carry it. Gangs of spies and informers will flood your State; negroes will be imported from other States; false registrations will be resorted to. In short, all the machinery which a corrupt and unscrupulous Administration can devise, will be put in motion to carry the State. Secretaries Boutwell and Delano will leave their Departments, to add to the pressure by their speeches and other influences. Already large sums of money have been raised for corrupt purposes. I knew the (so-called) Department of Justice would contribute largely to the means of corruption. Therefore I went to the Treasury this morning to see what was being done, and found that one S. T. Carrow, marshal of your State, had drawn within the last year $223,000, of which $65,000 has been drawn within the last sixty days, $40,000 of it within the last few weeks. Of course this will be used corruptly.

The enormous draft on the Treasury for pretended judicial expenses—a quarter of a million of dollars in twelve months—is made still more flagrant from the fact that, until within a few years past, no former United States marshal ever drew more than $5,000 to cover the expenses incident to his office for a whole year. My experience on the Ku-Klux committee enables me to understand how. But you are familiar with their modes of operation, therefore detail is unnecessary. This is only one instance. I write this to put you on your guard and to show you what enemies you have to contend with.

I may mention another fact I learned this morning, to show how hollow all their pretences of civil service reform are. A fellow by the name of W. A. Britton was marshal of the Western District of Arkansas; and became a defaulter to the amount of $121,000. The Government had proof ample to convict him, but failed to prosecute, and simply dismissed him from office. Hoots was appointed in his place. For some reason he was dismissed lately and Britton was reappointed marshal, in spite of the facts, which the Departments had in their possession.

But I need not bore you further. I hope our friends will, by earnest and constant endeavors, neutralize the efforts of Grant and his minions. It seems to me impossible that any North Carolinian, who has not lost his self-respect, can support an Administration which has sought to degrade and disgrace the State by upholding Holden, Kirk, Bergen, and the like, and through judges like Logan, backed by Whitley and Akerman, blackening the character of all your people, to say nothing of the wholesale robbery under which you have suffered. I write this because I know you will when warned avert the blows aimed at the gallant old North State.

Yours truly, JAS. B. BECK.

The Kirk War—The Road to Radical Honor.

John Pool is sending, free of postage, all over the State, an infamous document in which the following questions are asked: "Who is responsible for the strife and hatred that now sap the very foundation of the prosperity and peace of the State? Who show no disapprobation to criminals and their abettors, but offer rather to honor them, and to revile, and to degrade their accusers and persecutors?" We propose to answer these questions by showing the manner in which the Radical Party have treated the men who advised or took part in the treasonable Holden-Kirk war.

We begin with this same John Pool who, according to the sworn testimony of R. C. Badger, advised Governor Holden to put into military service a desperado named McLindsay, because he would murder or *lose* prisoners who might make any resistance, and thereby avoid giving the Governor any trouble about them. He is now a Radical United States Senator.

Richmond M. Pearson, who refused to use the means in his power to enforce obedience to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, is Chief Justice of North Carolina.

W. W. Holden, of late "a noble martyr in exile," has just been canonized as a saint by the Radical State Convention.

Joseph C. Abbott, who bought State bonds "to sell on the rise," and then voted so as to make them "rise," and then was paid by Swepson, on behalf of Littlefield, $25,000 for his share of the profits that accrued, because the bonds did "rise," was endorsed by the same Convention that endorsed Holden, and it is said has raised another $25,000 to use in the present State campaign.

Colonel W. J. Clarke who, though "sore broken," for the third time girded on his sword in the Holden war, and with all his youthful ardor, is now a Judge of the Superior Court.

Samuel T. Carrow who, Swepson swears, told him when making an infamous proposition, that if any disclosure was ever made concerning it, that he, Carrow, would deny all about it, and who, when questioned about it on oath, did deny all about it, is United States Marshal and rides in a fine carriage drawn by fine horses.

Newton Chandler, a private, and Samuel Helton, a Lieutenant in Kirk's regiment, are now wards of the State and cared for at public expense in a public institution vulgarly known as the Penitentiary, the one for rape, the other for hog-stealing. For this expense, however, the Radical party is not responsible.

Tod R. Caldwell is the candidate of his party for Governor of the State.

Colonel Kirk is an officer in the National Police Force in charge of the Capitol Buildings at Washington City.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bergen was appointed by President Grant to a Consulship in South America.

Dr. Marion Roberts, Surgeon on Kirk's staff, is the candidate of his party for the Senate in his district.

R. C. Badger is the candidate of his party for the Legislature in his county.

McLindsay, John Pool's desperado, who had a facility for "murdering or losing prisoners who made any resistance" and for not giving Holden any "trouble" about them, is also, we believe, the candidate of his party for the Legislature.

David A. Jenkins who, according to Mr. Badger, said he could find a company equal to that of McLindsay and his crew in losing men and in not giving trouble to a Governor about obnoxious prisoners, is not only State Treasurer but is candidate for re-election.

John Neathery, Holden's swift messenger to Pearson, is now Private Secretary to the Governor.

Ike Young has made his fortune as a United States Revenue officer.

James H. Harris is the candidate of his party for the State Senate.

Windy Billy Henderson is a United States Revenue officer and a shining light in the Radical camp.

But the men who marched to places of glory, and profit, and honor, and emolument through the Holden-Kirk war, are beyond counting. All that is needed to make a man "a fire tried republican" is that he was in some way or other connected with the great conspiracy against the Constitution and laws of the State, concocted by John Pool and carried out by Holden and Pearson. We have thus answered the questions asked in Pool's infamous circular. Let the people of North Carolina take warning.

Constitutional Reform.

The chief thing that recommends to popular favor the Bill of Amendments proposed by the last Legislature, is the fact that if the bill shall be passed by the required vote in the next Legislature, the changes thereby guaranteed in the Constitution of the State will bring about so much relief to that large class of our people who have only a small portion of this world's goods. The class of people to be especially benefited by the proposed alterations in the Constitution is the laboring class—that class of people who literally earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows. Men who are possessed of large capital, no matter whether in lands or money or bonds or other resources, are generally better able, to say the least of it, to take care of themselves than poor men, whose only stock in trade consists of their skill and muscle and brain. We repeat that it is to this latter portion of our citizens that the proposed amendments make the strongest appeal for support.

To prove this assertion we need only to refer to one of the changes proposed, and in commenting upon this amendment we cannot do better than to transfer to our colums the remarks of the Asheville *Citizen* in relation thereto.

The *Citizen* says:

To thousands of poor people it will be interesting to know that there is one amendment proposed for their *especial* relief from taxation. As the Constitution now stands, the General Assembly of the State has power to exempt from taxation the following named articles only, to wit:

"Cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of farmers and mechanics, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars."—*Constitution, Article 5, SEC. 5*

This affords to the poor man little or no relief. The "wearing apparel," "household and kitchen furniture," and "agricultural implements" of a vast number of the poorer laboring classes, are not worth seventy-five dollars; yet this is all the exemption they can have under the present Constitution, while their better-to-do neighbors can have three hundred dollars worth exempt. This is not fair—it is not just nor right. Let the Constitution be changed so as to exempt the poor man's cow, his horse, his hogs, and any other property he may have, to the value of three hundred dollars. One of the amendments proposed, if adopted, will bring about this very desirable end. This amendment adds to the words "wearing apparel" "household and kitchen furniture," and "agricultural implements" the words "*or other personal property.*"—These are the magic words, whereby power will conferred upon the Legislature to exempt from taxation the poor man's or poor woman's cow or horse, or hogs, or other property, to the value of three hundred dollars. Will not the poor man vote for this change in the Constitution? and will he not vote for the men who pledge themselves to support the Amendment making this change? and will he not vote against any man who opposes such Amendment? This matter should be thoroughly discussed and understood. It is of great importance to the poor man. Why should not he have his cow, his horse or his hogs exempt when the rich man can have three hundred dollars worth of his elegant parlor furniture exempted? Who will vote to give the rich man the benefits of exemption from taxation and to impose the burden upon the poor man? We answer: those who oppose the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Radical Ku-Kluxing.

We call attention to the account of the outrage upon Captain Biggs, of the Tarboro' *Southerner*, to be found on our first page. Had the parties committing this dastardly act been Conservatives, and had Captain Biggs been a Radical editor or candidate, the Grant and Caldwell presses and speakers would have filled the land with their insane ravings about Democratic Ku-Klux "insult to the old flag" and intimidation of loyal voters. Indictments for "conspiracy" would have followed thick and fast. "More troops" would have been threatened. We would have again been assured that the President was fully in earnest in his determination to suppress lawlessness and disorder, &c., &c., *ad nauseam*. Starbuck, and Bond, and Phillips, and Carrow and Hester would have at once set to work all their engines of oppression, and we would hear of nothing scarcely save the "outrage," until after the elections.

As it is, if we hear any disapprobation from Radical sources of an outrage without a parallel, save in those already committed by Radicals upon Conservatives in the Southern States, it is of so faint a character that it will do little to prevent any future similar occurrence.

Cheering News from the West—Letter from Major Hughes.

We have just received a letter dated 9th July, from Major Hughes, which, though a private letter and not intended for publication, we take the liberty of laying before our readers, or rather extracts therefrom:

"Since we left the East, Major Graham and myself have been constantly speaking and traveling. We spoke together at Martinsville, Madison, Danbury and Salem, where Major Graham left me for a few days, on account of sickness in his family. I then spoke at Farmington, Mocksville and Salisbury. Major Graham rejoined me at Statesville, where we had a very large meeting. We spoke at this place, (Marion) on yesterday. To-day we go to Asheville, speak there, at Shufordsville, Hendersonville, Marshall, Burnsville and Kelsey's Store—then in Transylvania, and so on further West.

We found the people thoroughly aroused everywhere. Our meetings are always well attended, and in many places very largely so. Gains are reported in almost every locality. Our friends claim a gain of five hundred votes in Iredell county.—This county (McDowell) it is thought will give two hundred majority; heretofore it has given less than one hundred. The Radicals seem dispirited.

* * * * *

The people here are so anxious for us to remain in the West that I fear we will not be able to reach the East in time to make any speeches. I regret this particularly, as I have promised some of our friends in Anson, Richmond and other counties, to address them before the election. Please make the explanation in your paper."

What We are to Vote Upon.

There are now three issues of vital importance before the people, to-wit: the supremacy of civil law over arbitrary military force, an economical administration of the Government and Constitutional Reform by means of the bill proposing certain constitutional amendments passed by the last Legislature.

The Conservative party favors all of these propositions, and the Radical party opposes and denounces them.

Let the people declare, in unmistakable tones, whether they favor or oppose these things. Let the people declare whether they wish to live under laws of their own making, and administered by men of their own selection and who acknowledge their responsibility as public servants, or whether they wish to live under military rule, the rule of arbitrary brute force, like that by which the Radical party have so long oppressed us, as in the Holden-Kirk war and under the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in South Carolina.

Let the people declare whether they wish to have their substance squandered, as it has been squandered under Radical Rule—under Holden, Littlefield, Swepson and Caldwell—or whether they desire to have their means carefully husbanded and economically expended, as under Conservative Rule, even when only one branch of the Government is in Conservative hands.

Let the people say whether they wish the money they contribute for the purpose of educating the poor children of the State applied in a lawful and legitimate manner, or whether they desire it to be squandered upon such creatures as the vile Carpet-bagger Pilgrim Ashley and his friend and associate, the negro Hood, and in every other conceivable unlawful manner.

Let the people declare whether they desire to live under the present carpet-bag Constitution forced upon us by fraud, and at the point of the bayonet, and which makes it the sworn duty of the Legislature to levy taxes to pay the villainous carpet-bag public debt of the State, so-called, or whether they wish to have that Constitution changed in a lawful, peaceable manner so as to deprive it of its most obnoxious features.

These are all questions that the people will be called upon to vote upon at the approaching election.

We have no fear of the result.

We have a clear majority in the State—an undoubted majority. All we have to do is to go to the polls in full strength and record our wishes, and the victory is ours. But we must leave nothing to chance. Every man must work, and work unceasingly.

Colonel A. M. Waddell.

This gentleman left the city last night to fill his appointment to address the people of Sampson, at Clinton, to-day.

Colonel Waddell is indefatigable in his canvass of the District—indeed, he has not allowed himself a week's rest since the adjournment of Congress. We hear good accounts from him wherever he has been.

His competitor, Neill McKay, is no more his equal intellectually, than he is in any other respect.

The difference between the two men is as easily stated as it is striking.

Colonel Waddell fought gallantly when called upon by the State to risk his life in defence of her rights, and is not now ashamed of it.

"Colonel" McKay induced his friends and fellow-citizens to face the bullets of the enemy, and now boasts that he kept his own carcass out of danger, though in order to do so, he was compelled to use as much strategy as General Lee did in the command of the army of Northern Virginia.

Colonel Waddell is in favor of giving to every man his rights before the law, but does not propose to advance one man at the expense of another.

"Colonel" McKay says, "Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen." "Vote down the wealth and intelligence of the country." The difference between the two men is indeed plain.

Grant as a L. L. D.

The fortunes of our "Ulysses" have been rather varied. He was an officer in the United States Army, he was a woodhauler, a tanner, sought to be an officer in the Confederate Army, was a Democrat, is a radical, was a General, then President, and now, wonderful to relate, is a L. L. D!

Harvard College was the granny at the last regeneration.

The New York *World* says:

"It seemed when Oxford gave Blucher D. C. L. for Waterloo that all subsequent floctorates, however preposterous, must be in the nature of an anticlimax. But here has Harvard been bestowing an L. L. D. upon the good Mr. Grant, and advancing the high-water mark of academical unreason to a point from which the doctorate of Blucher looks very dim and distant indeed. Certainly Blucher neither knew the laws nor respected them because he knew them not. But without prejudice to Blucher's ignorance and Blucher's recklessness of law, he was neither so profoundly unlearned nor so accurately unobservant of law as Grant. The bestowal of a doctorate of laws upon the President who began his his official career with an appointment in direct defiance of a statute almost as old as the Constitution must have appealed even to the meagre sense of humor which pervades a commencement audience at Harvard.—It is not for his small Latin and less Greek that one quarrels with Grant's doctorate, but because he is so exquisitely and conspicuously unfit for it. But of law he has taken pains to show that he not only does not know anything of it, but that he does not care a doctorate about it. The only use of a doctorate in any case is to put it in the power of the body which bestows it to pay compliments. And to make doctors of laws out of the notoriously lawless is to make academical compliments worthless.

Another paper talks thusly:

"GRANT, LL. D.—Most of the press people are making objections to the recent conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws on General President Grant, by old Harvard. This is all wrong. If ever a man has doctored the laws, without degree, for years, that man is Hiram Ulysses Simpson, *ne* Grant. And hadn't everybody conferred something upon him before? Then, why not Harvard?

"One degree more will be conferred next fall. That will be ex-P., by the Electoral College."

The Mobile *Tribune* asks:

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?—Harvard University has given General Grant the degree of LL. D., and Grant has accepted it—as he does everything else that is offered to him. But what will he do with it? It will buy neither a dog-cart, nor a fast horse, nor a bottle of whiskey, nor even a vote. Doctor Grant must feel puzzled, if not vexed, when he finds out what a worthless elephant he has got."

The Marion *Star* says:

The title of L. L. D.—Doctor of Laws—has been conferred on Gen. Grant. It would have been more appropriate if it had been H. D.—Horse Doctor.

RADICALISM.

1868.

"But wherever else you work don't forget to work among the women. * * * Go after the women then. * * * And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then when their husbands are not around, and give them a good ——. They all like it. * * * Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scalawags and carpet-baggers don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State, to look after the women."—*Raleigh Standard.*

"Probably in nothing is the purpose of the extreme men of the Democratic party to do mischief more apparent than in their denunciations of all who are opposed to them. It is not to be denied that a very considerable portion of the capitalists and property holders are of these extreme men. Many of them are those who, by unscrupulous means, have accumulated from the distress of the people large estates, and have thus been enabled to assume unmerrited importance. These men have not only assumed a superiority over those who differ with them, but now seek to intimidate and coerce them. They speak of the colored people as ignorant, depraved, vicious, idle and dangerous, and of the white people who support the Government as meaner than the colored men. In the resolutions adopted at their public meetings, and in their speeches, they declare that those that differ with them, whether white or black, shall be proscribed in social as well as business relations.

* * * * *

"Did it never occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services, kindness and protection—did it never occur to you that these same people, who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it never occur to you, that if you kill their children with hunger, they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter?"—*Tod R. Caldwell.*

1869.

"The Governor has power to suspend all civil law as it was suspendeded in 1865." *W. W. Holden.*

The Spy Bill was passed in this year.

The Shofner Bill was introduced into the Legislature. In advocating this bill Radical Senator Cook, from Johnston county, said it ought to pass, because if it became a law men accused "could be tried by drum-head court martial and shot."

The painting or disguise act was passed this year.

1870.

"If Congress would authorize the suspension, by the President, of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in certain localities, and if criminals could be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot we should soon have peace and order throughout all this country."—*W. W. Holden.*

John Pool proposed to put into the service a desperado named McLindsay, who would raise a company that "would give Governor Holden no trouble, for that if any of the men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would be lost and never be heard of again;" and suggested that the Governor (Holden) should follow the example of Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, "who had taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by military courts."—*R. C. Badger's sworn testimony.*

"If he (Governor Holden) is ever personally menaced his friends will resent it and punish the man or men who may do it—if he is slain or even wounded it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death. The Governor's mind is made up."—*Raleigh Standard.*

1872.

"Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen."—*Neill McKay.*

Robeson County—U. S. Troops.

We learn that a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Colonel Mendenhall, passed through our city on yesterday morning from Fort Johnson, *en route* for Robeson county.

We are glad that some protection has at last been afforded the unfortunate people of that afflicted county. If the troops mean business, and we think they do, we feel sure that every good citizen will heartily co-operate with them. We are glad that the Government is at last alive to its duty.

THE NEW RADICAL COUNTY TICKET.—Having failed in their efforts to compromise with the opposing faction, the Committee of Manning men yesterday gave to the public the ticket which had previously been agreed upon in council. It will be seen that it contains some of the same nominations as the Rocky Point ticket. The substitutions are Price, for the Senate, Gerken in place of Heaton for the House, Manning for Sheriff, Geo. W. Bordeaux for Register, Hooper for Treasurer, and an entire change in the nominations for Commissioners, with the exception of the name of Silas N. Martin. The whole ticket is as follows:

Senator—Geo. W. Price, Jr.
Representatives—W. H. Gerken, Wm. McLaurin, Alfred Lloyd.
Sheriff—S. H. Manning.
Coroner—E. D. Hewlett.
Register—Geo. W. Bordeaux.
Treasurer—Geo. Hooper.
Commissioners—Silas N. Martin, A. R. Black, Sam'l C. Nixon, Aaron Kellogg, Sam'l C. Davis.

INK SPOTS.

Joint education—Gymnastics.

To meet a funeral is the sign of a death.

How can a pugilist stand up and set-too?

The best style of writing—righting wrong.

The chasm that swallows up wit: Sarcasm.

To lose a pocket book containing bank notes is unlucky.

How to treat a bankrupt acquaintance—take no note of him.

Somebody defines mock turtle 'as kissing before company and fighting afterwards.

While sunlight is the most favorable to haymaking, it is a well known fact that the wild oats are best sown by moonlight.

Settled.

An old woman, on being examined before a magistrate as to her place of legal settlement, was asked what reason she had for supposing her husband had a legal settlement in that town. The old lady said, "He was born and married there, and they buried him there, and if that isn't settling him there, I don't know what is."

Teapot Treasury.

An aged lady, says the Doylestown Democrat, of four score years died recently down in Whitemarsh. After her death, on examining her room, an old teapot was found containing $600 in gold. On an examination of the bed a considerable amount of greenbacks was found fixed up in the bedding. On account of these discoveries of money an examination was then made of the garet, and there $3,400 in gold and silver coin were also found. This was quite a clever sum to have about the house.

The Way to Live.

Ten minutes of weak repining will plunge a brave heart into the depths of unhappiness as suddenly as a thunderstorm will overcast a clear summer sky. The only way to live is to cast away troubles and contentions, which cannot be cured by fretting. A thing that is done belongs to the past. In justice to the requirements of the present and possibilities of the future you cannot look back and make yourself wretched over things which cannot be undone.

Bulwer is now just 67 years old, lives in almost complete retirement, looking after his health. He stoops, is exceedingly deaf, and has altogether a strange look of antiquity. His only son, "Owen Meredith," now a middle aged man is in the diplomatic service.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 9th, 1872.

Dear Journal:—The people of Baltimore, with their usual liberality, have received the Convention in the most hospitable manner and, while courteous to all, they show a decided sympathy for their Southern brethren. The telegraph will give you all the important political news long before this letter reaches you. I will not, therefore, touch on that subject, but will only try to convey those impressions which may interest your readers. Sunday and yesterday the delegations and visitors kept pouring in from every quarter.

The North Carolina delegation are at the Carrolton Hotel, a new and splendid house, built upon the site of the old Fountain Hotel on Light street, but of much vaster dimensions. Their headquarters are in a spacious parlor, where you can enjoy the coolest breeze in the city—a luxury not to be despised during this heated term.

Last night there were speeches and music on Monument Square. Among the speakers were Gov. Walker, of Virginia, Duncan, of Pennsylvania, and John B. Baldwin, of Virginia, whose happy hit at the carpet-baggers was received with vociferous cheering. Their father, he said, was that disciple who deplored the loss of the ointment poured upon the Saviour's head—not that he cared for the poor, but because "he was a *thief* and carried the BAG."

This morning at 10 o'clock I had the pleasure of seeing the Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, Col. Jenkins commanding, pass in review before the Governor of Maryland on Monument Square. The sight of soldiers in GRAY stirs my heart, as you know. This regiment is officered almost entirely by ex-Confederates, and most of the rank and file belonged to our army. They were just returning from a week's encampment at Hagerstown, and looked both neat and soldier-like, and in their ranks was many a face that had received its bronzing far otherwise than in holiday soldiering. The regiment was preceded by a drum corps and a Drum Major, that would do honor by their precision and soldier-like appearance to any regiment of European, Imperial or Royal Guards.

But I must pass on from this theme to the opening session of the Convention. The Opera House opened its portals about 11 o'clock to a vast crowd, which filled its spacious floor and galleries to their utmost capacity. The building was hadsomely decorated both inside and out. The Convention was called to order by Hon. August Belmont. The first business was the selection of a temporary Chairman. The Hon. Jefferson Randolph, a venerable septuagenarian, about six and a half feet in height and a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, was chosen. Then followed the nominations, by the delegations of each State, of the members on committees on credentials and organization.

Many names were received with enthusiastic applause, none more so than Generals Clingman's and Fitzhugh Lee's.

After the usual preliminary arrangements, the Convention adjourned until 4 P. M. Upon their reassembling, the Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was elected permanent Chairman, and, on taking the Chair, he addressed the Convention in a speech of about half an hour in length, which, although read from manuscript, was received with enthusiastic applause. The selection is a very happy one, as was evidenced by the rapidity with which the new Chairman brought to order and regularity the large and somewhat unruly body, and the regular manner in which they at once proceeded to business. One Vice President was appointed from each State, Col. R. F. Armfield being selected from North Carolina.

Last night the whole city was alive with music and speeches. The Monument Square was again packed with a still larger crowd than the night before. An indescribable enthusiasm seemed to pervade the very atmosphere of the city.

No doubt can be entertained that to-morrow a straight out nomination will be made. It is interesting to see the effect of contrast and interchange of ideas upon men's minds. Upon the Southern lines of travel on Saturday, and among Southern delegations on Sunday morning, the prevalent idea seemed to be that of simply adopting the Cincinnati resolutions, and merely *endorsing* the candidates. But discussion and comparison of impression have wrought a rapid change, and yesterday the general sentiment seemed, as it were, to have crystalized. To-morrow Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown will be announced to the world as the regular nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1872.

Dear Journal:—The Convention met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and the attendance of spectators was even larger than on Tuesday. The telegraph has given you, ere now, the main features of the proceedings, but what I would like to be able to describe is precisely what can only be *felt* and to which no discription can do justice. I mean the electric thrill which passes through such a vast assembly convened for such a grand purpose, and which stirs the most sluggish blood and makes the calmest and coolest men lose their self-possession. Some give way to their emotion in frantic shoutings and gesticulations, while others show theirs by the quivering lip, the glittering eye and the silent tear, which cannot be repressed. Such was the wild, rushing, magnetic influence which pervaded the Convention and the audience on yesterday while the roll of the States was being called upon the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States. Alabama led off for Horace Greeley, and this was the signal for the first explosion of enthusiasm, followed by numerous others as State after State announced its vote for Horace Greeley. When it came to the turn of New York, her seventy delegates rose simultaneously with Gov. Hoffman at their head and the whole Convention sprung to their feet to salute them amid the wildest cheering as Gov. Hoffman announced that New York cast her seventy votes for Horace Greeley. You already know that on the first ballot the vote stood 686 for Greeley, and 46 scattering.—It was then that the Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, which had given a large vote for Jeremiah S. Black rose and moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was accordingly done amid vociferous cheering. The climax was now reached, and from this moment the interest began to flag. The nomination of B. Gratz Brown was made by a nearly unanimouse vote on the first ballot. Immediately after this, the most prominent members began leaving the hall, and the rest of the business routine was transacted by a comparatively small number. The vast assemblage dispersed soon afterwards with the conviction resting upon the minds of most of them, no doubt, that they had just beheld one of the grandest scenes of American history, unparalleled in many of its characteristics, and destined, I hope and believe, to mark the commencement of a new era of freedom and prosperity for the entire country.

Last night, an immense ratification meeting was held on Monument Square, and several eloquent speakers addressed a crowd of some ten or twelve thousand persons. The stand was beautifully decorated with flags and illuminated by six large cir. lights. The most striking feature was the arrangement of innumerable jets of gas, forming two concentric semicircles, between which, on the left and right, blazed in letters of fire the names of "Greeley" and "Brown." Over these and in the centre, "The Constitution." Below, "Universal Amnesty." The air was enlivened by the strains of several bands of music, and lighted up by the blaze of brilliant rockets.

Nominated for President of the meeting Gov. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, who responded in an eloquent speech, and was followed by Gov. Vance, Gov. Walker, Hon. Jno. Goode, of Virginia, S. T. Carey, of Ohio, Vallandigham, nephew of the celebrated politician, Hon. G. W. Hanna, of Indiana, Col. McClure, of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

Unfortunately, a heavy rain and thunder-storm came up about eleven o'clock, and compelled the crowd to disperse before their appetite for eloquence and politics was satiated.

Among the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, we were glad to meet with a son of the Old North State, P. H. Winston, Jr., of Bertie, now a citizen of Pennsylvania, in which State he has achieved success and position, but has not forgotten the land of his birth and affections.

This morning the city is gradually recovering its ordinary business aspect. The delegates and visitors who crowded the streets and hotels are rapidly scattering over the whole country, where they will communicate the impressions they have received, and will help to accelerate the work of redemption from Radical rule.

The city of Baltimore is rapidly growing in population, trade and prosperity.—Among its many noble institutions is one which should be patronized liberally by the people of the South. It is the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland. It is a Southern Institution, whose Professors are unsurpassed in ability and reputation. Among the most eminent of them is Dr. Julian J. Chisholm, of South Carolina, Professor of Operative Surgery—especially distinguished for his success in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and whose skilful hand has afforded relief to several of our Wilmington people. The Doctor has just purchased a large mansion containing thirty chambers, designed for a private infirmary, in which his patients from a distance may have, while under his care, the comfort and quiet which they need so much. Why should our people send their sons to New York and Philadelphia for their medical education, when they can secure, at less cost, quite as complete and perfect instruction with the clinical advantages afforded by a population of four hundred thousand souls, among a people in sympathy with us, and in a city whose moral and social atmosphere is so greatly preferable in every respect to that of the great Northern cities? C.

The Radical Ku-Klux Attempt to Assassinate the Editor of this Paper—Full Particulars of the Outrage.

The Fourth of July, 1872, has come and gone.

In some places it was observed as in olden times by patriotic orations, fireworks, &c. In other places it was not observed at all.

In Tarboro it was made the occasion of a drunken negro Radical demonstration unworthy of any place or subject.

It was attended by a scene of *premeditated and prepared* outrage scarcely ever perpetrated without the limits of barbarism, and carried out in a spirit worthy the fiends of hell itself. A deliberate plan was made to murder us and this purpose was, we understand, expressed early in the morning, the only motive being political animosity.

Unsuspicious of danger and fearing no harm from a crowd of negroes with whom we had so often mixed in political gatherings, we went to the place of speaking in the capacity of observing matters and things for report in the *Southerner*; was invited upon the stand by several white Radicals thereon seated, and accepted the invitation.

In a short while the procession that had been parading the streets for several hours, and headed by two *white* men—yes, men with *white* skins—the only white men observed on the march, filed around the stand. A negro marshal ordered the stand to be cleared, and though especially invited to a seat thereon, we quietly retired.

Going down the steps we were grossly and violently insulted by a negro on horseback. This insult came from the main negro leader of the proposed diabolical plan, and was given simply and solely to provoke.

Giving him only a passing notice, we retired to the very outskirts of the crowd, receiving in our passage through, many opprobrious and insulting epithets.

No one as yet had dared bandy words to our face, supposing that we were fully armed, but just here it was discovered that, fool-like, we had presumed to go in the midst of such inhuman demons with no defence except a small walking stick.

And then broke forth the torrent, rushing as if from hell itself. Oh, they had Biggs at last, unarmed and opposed to more than 500 armed foes!! What a glorious opportunity to carry out the preconcerted plan of murder with safety to themselves!!!

And now the fact—while quietly and pleasantly conversing with a number of intelligent and well disposed colored men, entirely out of hearing of the stand, a burly negro, specially deputed for the service and armed with a huge stick, came into the crowd and insulted us with words that no man with a drop of manly blood in his veins would submit to. Our stick was broken in pieces over the black scoundrels cranium. This blow, so confidently expected, was the signal for a combined attack of more than fifty negroes. Fortunately the rush upon us was so great and everything became so mixed up that our foes received more blows from their own friends than we did. Two brave colored men, by name, J. T. Scott and Napoleon Patterson, knowing the determination of murder, seized us bodily and supported us down the street.

An infuriated mob, numbering not less than two hundred, followed with vengeful cries of death and destruction to the "d——d Democrat." "Kill him"—"shoot him," &c. Pistols were displayed, knives drawn and bludgeons exposed, but thanks to these two colored men, and no one else—not even a white man present—we entered the premises of Judge Howard. Even at the gate the mob howled furiously for our blood, and was only prevented from entering the yard and house by the determined attitude of Harry Redmond, one of the town police.

An examination disclosed no serious damages, only here and there some slight bruises about the head and body.

A short time afterwards we calmly walked to our residence in presence of a number of the rioters who still lingered around, but none dared attack us then.

We enter thus particularly into this matter, because we do not look upon it as personal. It is but the result of what may be expected by our people whenever an unbridled horde of negroes, led by depraved white men, obtain the ascendancy in our midst.

It is Ku-Kluxism in its strongest form.

In conclusion, we simply state that we have the best reasons for knowing that the assault was not the result of momentary passion.

It was deliberately planned beforehand, concocted by infamous white men, and executed by their too willing negro dupes. —Tarboro' *Southerner*.

Growth of Brooklyn, N. Y.

During the year ending June 30, 1872, there have been erected in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,015 houses, valued in the aggregate at $4,684,400. The average value of each house amounts to $2,324. From July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1872, a period of nine years, there have been erected in Brooklyn 16,044 houses, valued in the aggregate at $34,752,400. The average value of each house erected during the nine years mentioned amounts to $2,126.

IN THE TUNNEL.

Riding up from Bangor,
On the Pullman train,
From a six weeks' shooting
In the woods of Maine,
Quite extensive whiskers,
Beard, mustache as well,
Sat a "student fellow,"
Tall and fine, outwardly.

Empty seat behind him,
No one at his side;
To a pleasant station
Now the train doth glide.
Enter aged couple;
Take the hinder seat;
Enter gentle maiden,
Beautiful, petite.

Blushingly she falters;
"Is this seat engaged?"
(See the aged couple
Properly enraged).
Student, quite resistive,
See her tickets "though;"
Thinks of the long tunnel—
Knows what he will do!

So they sit and chatter,
While the cinders fly,
Till that "student feller"
Gets one in his eye;
And the gentle maiden
Quickly turns about,
"May, I, if you please sir,
Try to get it out?"

Happy "student feller!"
Feels a dainty touch;
Hears a gentle whisper—
"Does it hurt you much?"

THE JOURNAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The JOURNAL will be furnished from the present time, through the State and Presidential Campaign, to CLUBS of five or twenty, for the prices stated below. The Papers will be furnished for the State Campaign until the 5th August, and for the Presidential Campaign until the 5th of November.

5 Copies Weekly Journal,	$ 1 25
" " "	2 50
20 " " "	4 00
5 Copies Daily Journal,	$ 6 00
" " "	10 00

State Campaign.

5 Copies Weekly Journal,	$ 4 00
10 " " "	7 00
20 " " "	14 00
5 Copies Daily Journal,	$17 00
10 " " "	30 00
20 " " "	50 00

Presidential Campaign.

5 Copies Weekly Journal,	$ 4 00
10 " " "	7 00
20 " " "	14 00
5 Copies Daily Journal,	$17 00
10 " " "	30 00
20 " " "	50 00

Everybody knows that North Carolina can be bought!" Thus speak and think men and intelligence, corruption and venality a every description. Those men not only talk, but actually are daily bought, one can, but actually are daily bought, one will not be found, another with a different bribe, yet all with bribes.

According to the result of this contest will it be safe to refuse that North Carolina can be bought. If the Radicals win it will be because North Carolina can be bought. If the Conservatives win it will be because they will not buy. If they will not buy, it will be because they are honest men. If they are honest men, it will be because they are true men. If they are true men, it will be because they are men who love their State, who love their children, who love their homes, who love their firesides, who love their God, who love their country, who love liberty, who love virtue, who love truth, who love honesty, who love purity, who love peace, who love prosperity, who love their fellow-men, who love their fellow-citizens, who love their neighbors, who love their friends, who love their kindred, who love their race, who love their blood, who love their flesh, who love their bones, who love their souls, who love their bodies, who love their lives, who love their children, who love their wives, who love their husbands, who love their parents, who love their brothers, who love their sisters, who love their cousins, who love their aunts, who love their uncles, who love their nephews, who love their nieces, who love their grandfathers, who love their grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmothers, who love their great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-grandmothers, who love their great-grandfathers, who love their great-

LOCAL.

County Convention.

Pursuant to call of D. McMillan, Chairman, the Conservatives of New Hanover assembled in Convention, in the Court House of Wilmington, Tuesday, July 16th. The meeting was called to order by D. MacMillan, Esq., Chairman.

On motion of Maj. C. M. Stedman, Messrs. Jas. C. Stevenson and Jno. C. James were appointed Secretaries.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard stated that he presumed this meeting was called for the purpose of taking measures relating to an active county canvass. He therefore moved that an Executive Committee of 10 persons be appointed by the Chair—5 from the city and 5 from the county—to take in hand the regulation of the county canvass.

Jno. L. Holmes, Esq., thought the committee too small and spoke in favor of an increase over the proposed number.

Maj. C. M. Stedman spoke in favor of a small number on the committee—thought three from the city and two from the county would be sufficient—that the canvass of this county was an important one. As to our national affairs there was no doubt in his mind as to who would be the next President; beyond a doubt, he who was nominated at Cincinnati and Baltimore, and he would be the man; the statesman and patriot would be carried in triumph over the soldier and despot. But there is a nearer interest we have at stake. Our State election is at hand, and we have as a candidate a man of pure and noble character, while opposed to him is a corrupt, bitter and malignant partizan. It behooves us then, to be alive to our duty in the State campaign, and canvass this county thoroughly. His experience taught him that a small number upon the Executive Committee was the best guarantee of efficiency. There was no feeling between city and county—our people were all united. There should be an Executive Committee in each township, all under the control of a small general executive committee.

Mr. Holmes insisted that each township should have a representation upon the committee, so that the feeling of all should be taken. He moved as an amendment that the committee consist of one member from each township in the county and each ward in the city.

Col. E. D. Hall appreciated all that had been said by Maj. Stedman, and his experience taught him the wisdom of the remarks; but he favored Mr. Holmes' proposition, and he did so for the purpose of effecting thorough organization. The moral force of the Presidential campaign rested upon the result of the approaching State election in North Carolina. We must use every effort to bring out our whole vote.—The whole vote of New Hanover county has not been brought out in years. We must not delude ourselves with the hope that all will go right without work. We will have to stir ourselves as we have never exerted our energies before.

Major Stedman, on reflection, thought probably Mr. Holmes' amendment was more effective, but he had too great a reliance upon the good men of North Carolina to be bought with gold in the hands of Radical officials in Raleigh. He believed they would give 10,000 majority for Merriman, and 25,000 majority for Greeley.

Major Engelhard supported his motion as insuring greater efficiency. We are here to organize for the State campaign, not for the Presidential campaign—we can do that afterwards. He believed that the election in North Carolina would carry great moral force. At the great Convention in Baltimore, the rooms of the North Carolina delegation were crowded with delegates anxious to hear from our State. It was admitted that if North Carolina went Democratic in the approaching State election, the result was virtually decided in favor of Greeley. Gov. Hoffman, in a private conversation with him (Major E.) had stated that though New York would give 100,000 majority for Greeley anyhow, yet if North Carolina and Pennsylvania went Democratic in their elections, that majority would be increased to 250,000.—News centered and radiated to and from Wilmington, and in view of the short time between this and the election, the smaller and the more central that committee, the better the efficiency.

W. B. Binford, Esq., offered as an amendment to the amendment, that the committee consist of 3 from the city and 3 from the county.

Col. John D. Powers favored one from each township.

Maj. C. W. McClammy differed with Col. Powers, and thought the committee should consist of as few as possible.

The question was taken upon Mr. Binford's amendment, which was lost.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Holmes' original motion, which was adopted.

Col. Hall moved that the representatives of each township and ward retire and select their member for the Executive Committee. Carried. A recess of 5 minutes was taken for the purpose.

The following were in this manner constituted the Executive Committee: Wilmington—1st Ward, O. A. Wiggins; 2d Ward, Sol. Bear; 3d Ward, L. H. Bowden; 4th Ward, W. H. Bernard; 5th Ward, Jno. C. Mills. Federal Point, Hosea L. Horne; Harnett, R. K. Bryan; Grant, R. J. Nixon; Holly, Jacob K. James; Cape Fear, Sam'l Davis; Union, Col. J. D. Powers; Columbia, H. S. Everett; Rocky Point, J. B. McPherson; Holden, Sam'l Hand; Caswell, Dr. Jas. F. Simpson; Masonboro', Jno. M. Farrow; Lincoln, Bruce Williams.

The following resolution, offered by W. H. Bernard, Esq., was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse Horace Greeley and Benjamin Gratz Brown, the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and recommend them to the support of all honest men, without regard to past political differences.

Convention then adjourned.

JAS. C. STEVENSON, } Secretaries.
JNO. C. JAMES, }

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee, held yesterday, on motion of Dugald McMillan, Esq., W. H. Bernard was elected Chairman, and L. H. Bowden, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed canvassers for the respective Wards and Townships of the county of New Hanover:

THE CITY.

First Ward—W. D. Mahn, J. C. Heyer, E. Glavin, J. H. Strauss, H. B. Gay.

Second Ward—S. R. Bunting, J. L. Holmes, W. N. Bowden, J. W. Hinson.

Third Ward—Henry VonGlahn, John Perdue, L. W. Williams, W. W. Yopp, James W. King.

Fourth Ward—Roger Moore, I. B. Grainger, C. M. Stedman, J. W. Atkinson, D. J. Devane.

Fifth Ward—J. H. Savage, F. A. L. Cassidey, James Brocket, Joseph King, O. R. Hanchey.

TOWNSHIPS.

Grant—J. W. Williams, L. W. Howard, R. M. Sidburry, J. A. Garrison, U. Atkinson.

Federal Point— ———

Harnett—A. F. Newkirk, L. F. McClammy, J. G. Foy, Thomas Edens, Charles Bonham.

Holly—Wm. Player, R. T. Williams, John James, J. M. Scott, C. Wooten.

Cape Fear—A. J. Grady, Wm. Johnson, John St. George, Henry West, Joe. Burriss.

Union—E. Garris, J. W. Murray, E. M. Johnson, W. L. Rivenbark, Teachey Rivenbark.

Columbia—M. C. Collins, J. A. Herring, T. H. W. McIntire, John H. Murphy, Owen Alderman.

Rocky Point—E. Robeson, Thomas A. McClendon, Dr. W. T. Ennett, Dr. E. Porter, H. S. Westbrook.

Holden—W. T. Bannerman, Jesse Bowden, Thomas Bradshaw, J. M. Cowan.

Caswell—J. Pridgen, J. A. Hauson, D. J. Corbett, J. M. Lewis, O. R. Hollingsworth.

Masonboro—John Beasley, B. George, Tim George, Duncan Bryan, C. Morse.

Lincoln—W. W. Larkins, L. P. Bell, G. Williams, B. C. Bordeaux, R. W. Collins.

The iron ore supply of Missouri for the present year is estimated at 600,000 tons.

WE refer to advertisement of the North Carolina College, at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county. The next session will begin August 5th. Information can be obtained on application to the Principal or to Rev. G. D. Bernheim, in Wilmington.

SUPREME COURT.—In this Court, at Raleigh, on Saturday, the argument of the case of the State *vs.* Andrew Jackson Jones, from Moore county, was continued and consumed the entire session of the Court. The Court adjourned at 1 p. m., to meet on Monday at 9 a. m. The Attorney General, ——— McRae, Battle & Sons, and Ovide Dupre appeared for the State and B. & T. C. Fuller for the defendant.

THERE will be a Grand Mass Meeting and Barbacue at Piney Woods, in Columbia township, on the Friday of next week, the 26th inst. Col. E. D. Hall, Major C. M. Stedman, Major J. A. Engelhard and a number of other gentlemen will address the meeting. Friends from the city and all parts of the county will turn out in force and the occasion will be a grand one.

THERE is to be a grand Mass Meeting at Greensboro' on the 27th inst., on which occasion Hon. Carl Schurz is positively expected to form one of the distinguished speakers. It is to be hoped that he will respond to the invitation extended by our German friends and visit Wilmington at an early day.

THE following is a list of the Conservative canvassers for Federal Point township, which were not furnished for the report made in yesterday's paper. This completes the list:

Jacob Horne, Edgar Grissom, James T. Burris, Nicholas Morris, John Biddle.

A GOOD wardrobe, economically purchased, is indispensable to every bride. An economical way of purchasing any article required is really indispensable to every housekeeper. A peculiar facility to purchase at close figures is absolutely necessary to the pater familias of large families and moderate circumstances, and it is at least desirable that dealers and jobbers in any and every kind of goods and merchandise, be enabled to sort up stocks in small or large quantities as may be required, from time to time. All this can be accomplished by addressing the New York Purchasing Bureau, 704 Broadway, N. Y. Endorsed by prominent New York men. Send for circular.

w1t

FESTIVAL AT POINT CASWELL BY THE LADIES IN AID OF THEIR NEW CHURCH, ON THE 23D INSTANT.—The people of that vicinity are struggling to build them a house of worship. They seem to have undertaken more than they can well accomplish, hence the demand for the Festival. It is quite a large building, 50 x 36 feet, and 15 feet pitch—half the floor laid. No seats or pulpit; temporary seats only. They need help and encouragement. The people of Wilmington are liberal. Will they now help this commendable object? Any assistance furnished them can be forwarded by the steamer *Cassell*, through Captain Paddison, on Saturday or Monday next, and will be thankfully received. It is a thrifty little village and bids fair to be a place of considerable business.

d&w1t A FRIEND.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASS.
Third District.

Hon. A. M. Waddell will address the people at the following times and places:

Clinton, Saturday	July 13
Dismal, (Sampson county) Monday	" 15
Fayetteville, Tuesday	" 16
Elizabethtown, Wednesday	" 17
Abbottsburg, Thursday	" 18
Whiteville, Friday	" 19
Smithville, Saturday	" 20
Shallotte, Monday	" 22
Wilmington, Wednesday	" 24
Sandy Run, (N. Hanover co.) Thursday	" 25

The appointments at Fayetteville, Abbottsburg, Whiteville and Smithville have already been made by Mr. McKay, the Republican candidate, and he is respectfully invited to join Col. Waddell at the others named by him.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

A Card.

Messrs. Editors:—Following the leading Radical orators in their tour through the State, and cleaving to their steps like the slime on the trail of the serpent, there appears a small sheet which may be considered "par excellence," *the* campaign document of the party, and a most worthy monument of its virtue and defamatory skill. The names on the Democratic-Conservative ticket are assailed with more or less malignity, and the missiles of calumny, cool assertion and impudent lying are indifferently employed in this infernal broadside. My own name and character have received the distinctive compliment of its most rare abuse. Anything would be preferable to its approval.

The charges of which I am the object may be briefly stated to be:

1. That I arrested and dragged to a bull-pen forty-two respectable women of Randolph county.

I say that I never arrested, or caused to be arrested, any woman of Randolph county, by any order, written or verbal. This charge is therefore false.

2. That I sanctioned the torture of one Mrs. Owen, and, it is even insinuated that I witnessed and aggravated her sufferings. No lie more heartless and wicked was ever invented to injure the fame of any human being. I denounce the liar. I appeal to my unblemished character, established by 28 years of citizenship. I appeal to the Confederate soldiers of the State, and to every man and woman of honor in North Carolina, whether this thing is true of me—whether it is *possible*. They will answer that it is not. I despise the rest.

3. That I am responsible for Owen's death. Were I so, I should not shrink the responsibility. But I do not even know how he died. My orders were to offer pardon to all who came to me. No man was ever killed by my orders. Seven hundred men surrendered and acknowledged my humanity and good faith.

4. I am accused of having "shot and killed, one beautiful Sunday morning young Northcote, and that he would not raise his arm to fight against the Union."

This is given on the saying of Judge Settle. We place all anonymous slanderers with their fit associates, and only peers—the paid informer, the common spy, and the common hangman. I refuse to receive the evidence of such 'canaillo.' I decline to believe that Judge Settle—himself a gentleman—is the author of this false and studiously malevolent assertion. I pronounce the statement that I killed Northcote the wicked invention of an anonymous villain. I did not have Northcote shot. No man dare say so. I did not even know him. He was shot, I believe, by the soldiers of a command to which I did not belong, and more than a year before I came to Randolph county—in short, when I was a thousand miles away, in prison and wounded.

This infamous sheet, which contains charges of nearly corresponding atrocity against every candidate on the State ticket, is franked and sent (and perhaps written) by a United States Senator to influence the election, and, like a Malay 'running a muck,' it goes on its degrading errand, stabbing and assailing character without conscience or consideration.

I pity the party which needs and designs to accept such aid as this, from the very depths of my soul.

C. LEVENTHORPE.

An immense breadth of land has been planted in potatoes in Kansas.

The mines at Baxter Springs, Kansas, are turning out 90 per cent. lead.

The *American* of this week contains the following:

"The 'small fry' continue to bark at the heels of Hon. John Pool, and now and then a big cur opens his bow-wow, as if stirred up by the small fice."

We suppose the scales have fallen from the eyes of the editor of the *American*, for no longer than the 22d of January he got off the following:

"Of all North Carolina's degenerate sons John Pool stands without a rival for meanness, cowardice, and pusillanimity, not only in the above affair, (referring to Pool's connection with the Vance-Abbott U. S. Senatorship,) but in all his public acts, which have been antagonistic to the interests and welfare of the State. He has lived upon her people, conspired to take the lives and murder her children, and heaped opprobrium upon the fair name of the State. The time will come when this recreant liar and low conspirator will meet his reward in a depth of infamy and public indignation which will be fathomless."

Every word of which we endorse.—*Statesville Intelligencer.*

CLINTON, N. C., July 13th, 1872.

Editor Journal:—Our town was honored to-day with the presence of Col. A. M. Waddell, who, according to appointment, addressed his fellow-citizen of Sampson county upon the leading topics of the day. This is the first call the Colonel has given us, and notwithstanding the short notice of his purpose to speak here, he was greeted with a large, enthusiastic and appreciative audience. He spoke for about two hours in an able, effective and masterly manner, and shewed to the satisfaction of all reasonable men, by facts and figures, the corruption, fraud, outrages and wrongs that have been and still are being perpetrated by the Radical party in National as well as State governments. Neil McKay, with all his bold effrontery and gaseous nature, did not dare to exhibit his hydra-head, although time and again solicited privately, as well as publicly, by Colonel Waddell so to do. McKay would not face the music, for he knew full well that it was here, in a public speech, in the presence of gentlemen whose sense of hearing is quite as acute as his, and whose integrity and honor he could not question, declared that, if the Radical party was successful in this election, there would be "no parlor and no kitchen."

Our people are still remindful of the above declaration, and resolutely determined to mark out indelibly the distinction between parlor and kitchen by sending him to the latter place on the first Thursday in August. AJAX.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.
COASTWISE.

Brig Mechanic, Gould, Bath, Me, Northrop & Cumming, with ice, to Lippitt & Co.

Schr Light of the East, Harper, Fall River, J H Chadbourne & Co.

Schr S C Eborn, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Adiel, Moore, Swansboro', Edwards & Hall.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

German Brig Leopoldine, Haesloof, Philadelphia, Willard Bros.

(Br) Barquentine Leonora, Edmonson, Galveston, Vick & Mebane.

Schr Charles, Weeks, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.
COASTWISE.

July 15—Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr Mary A Holt, Higgins, Boston, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

FOREIGN.

German Barque Shanghai, Hauschultz, Cork for orders, Willard Bros.

EXPORTS.
COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Regulator—26 bales cotton, 100 bbls turpentine, 3,300 do rosin, 20 do spirits, 200 do tar, 1,586 bushels peanuts, 28 bbls sawdust, ——— etc.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—1,376 bbls rosin, 135 do spirits, 75 bbls tar, 6 bales cotton, 225 bushels peanuts, 51 empty ale kegs, 3 pkgs mdse, 50,000 feet lumber.

Boston—Schr Mary A Holt—106,139 feet lumber.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—1,829 bbls rosin, 115 do spirits, 149 do tar, 1 bbl turpentine, 400 bushels peanuts, 75,000 feet lumber, 30 empty ale kegs, 2 tons old iron.

FOREIGN.

Cork for orders—German Barque Shanghai—The Shanghai sailed with a full cargo of rosin, but the actual exports were 62 bbls, which were to replace what was thrown overboard at the time of her disaster.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 16, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS.

Rebecca Clyde, Childs, ldg, Baltimore, A D Cazaux

BARQUES

German Frederick Scalla, Waack, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros

Norwegian Eldorado, Thomassen, ldg, Europe, Williams & Murchison

Norwegian, St Olaf, Bassell, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros

BARQUANTINE.

(Br) Leona, Edmonson, dis. Vick & Mebane

BRIGS.

Mechanic, Gould, dis. Northrop & Cumming

German Leopoldine, Haesloof, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros

SCHOONERS

Tarry Not, Timmons, ldg, Boston, Harriss & Howell

Sarah Brnen, Fisher, ldg, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell

Light of the East, Harper, ldg, J H Chadbourn & Co

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CUXHAVEN.

Magdelena, Bumegard, cld March 21

GUERNSEY.

Homely, Le Dahu, cld April 3

PHILADELPHIA.

Schr Judge Hopkins, Baker, cld May 24

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Nor. Brig Meteor, Hoist, cld ———

NEW YORK.

Schr J P Comegys, Hubbard, cld June 25
German Brig Condor, Brorson, cld June 29
Schr John, Williams, cld July 4
(Br) Brig Ivanhoe, Pinckney cld July 10
Barque Ella Moore, Shaw, cld July 12
Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, cld July 12

BALTIMORE.

German Barque Adonis, Breckiveldt, cld July 3
(Br) Barque Lone Star, Kenealy, cld July 2

NEWCASTLE.

Yeargc, Norgaard, cld May 8
Swecdish Barque Ulrika Bredenberg, cld May 16

BRISTOL.

(Br) Barque Amazon, McDonald, cld May 14

NEWPORT;

Br Barque Fair & Easy, Taylor, cld May 21

BOSTON.

German Barque Wega, Braushoff, cld June 1
Brig Nellie Mitchell, Cody, cld June 21
German Brig Juno, Suerken, cld June 20
Brig Ann Elizabeth, Havlin, cld June 26
Schr Mary Baker, Thompson, cld June 26
Schr Joseph Segar, Ellis, cld June 28

LONDON.

Diana—Jonnassen. cld May 23

ALEXANDRIA.

Schr Frank Hodges, Thompson, cld June 20

HARTLEPOOL.

Br Barque George Booth, Duncan, cld June 7

GALVESTON,
LIVERPOOL.

(Br) Barque M E Seed, Hopkins, cld June 25

NEWPORT.

Elsa, cld June 21

The Asheville *Citizen* says: The whole West will go for Judge Merrimon and the balance of the State ticket. The counties west of Asheville, especially, are almost to a man, for our ticket. Buncombe county will give a Conservative majority of six hundred. In one township, in an adjacent county, Judge Merrimon will get twenty Republican votes. This should encourage our friends to work without ceasing.

A cowardly attempt was made at Salisbury, recently, to assassinate Major Robbins, by a person connected with the Revenue department, by presenting a pistol at him while he was exposing that department. Major Robbins dared him to shoot, and declared he could not be intimidated in that way, as such bravado could not shield the officers from exposure and condemnation. Is this a Ku-Klux outrage?

The Columbus (Ga.) factories have consumed 6,209 bales of cotton this season.

The news of the nomination of Grant and Wilson was received in Carson, Nevada, with cannon and bonfires.

A colony of one hundred New York families is about to settle near Canton, Dakota.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lime, (from store)	
Carrels, Spts T, each		Rockport	0 00 a 1 65
24 hand	2 25 a 2 75	Rockland	0 00 a 1 05
New	2 75 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon,	
Candles, per lb.,		Cuba, hhds	60 a 36
Tallow	16 a 17	do bbls	60 a 40
Adamantine	16 a 17	Sugar house	21 a 21½
Sperm	50 a 55	do bbls	22½ a 24
Coffee, per lb.,		Scrap, bbls	45 a 1 00
Java	28 a 30	do N. O	80 a 85
Laguayra	26 a 28	Naval Stores,	
Rio	20 a 25	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Virgin new	0 00 a 3 75
Cotton, per lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 50
Ord to Middling	21 a 23	Hard	0 00 a 2 50
Strict Midl	00 a 25	Tar per bbl	0 00 a 2 50
Cotton Bagging,		Tar in ord	0 00 a 3 15
Gunny	00 a 00	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Dundee	15 a 18½	Rosin, pale	4 00 a 5 00
Flax	19½ a 20	do No 1	3 00 a 3 50
Double Anchor	18½ a 19½	do No 2	2 40 a 2 45
Rope per lb	7 a 10	do No 3	0 00 a 2 25
Corn Meal,		Spirits turpentine,	
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	per gal	40 a 43
Domestics,		Nails, per lb.,	
Sheeting,		Cut	6 a 6½
per yard	12 a 13	Oils, per gallon,	
Yarn, per 5 lb	0 00 a 1 65	Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Feathers,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per lb	65 a 90	Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Fish, per bbl.,		Kerosene	28 a 30
Mackerel,		Pea Nuts	0 00 a 1 90
No. 1	26 00 a 28 00	Potatoes,	
No. 2	15 00 a 15 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 75
Mullets	5 50 a 7 50	Provisions, per lb.,	
Herring,		N. C. Bacon	
Fast	8 00 a 9 00	Hams	12½ a 14
N. C.	0 00 a 12 50	Middlings	8½ a 9
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Shoulders	6½ a 0
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Lard, N. C.	12 a 12½
Dry Cod	9 a 10	do Northern	10 a 12
Flour, per bbl, North'n Family	8 50 a 12 50	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Superfine	6 75 a 7 25	do Northern	30 a 55
Ex Super	7 50 a 8 00	Cheese	16 a 18
North Carolina,		Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Family	10 00 a 10 50	City Mess	14 00 a 15 50
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Thin "	00 00 a 00 00
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Rump	13 00 a 14 00
Guano, Peruvian,		Salt, Alum, per	
Per ton	00 00 a 80 00	bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Grain, per bushel,		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Corn	95 a 1 00	cargo	1 30 a 1 35
Oats	60 a 75	From store	1 30 a 1 35
Peas, Cow	00 a 1 40	American	1 25a 1 30
Rice,	9 10	Sugar, per lb.,	
Carolina	9¼ a 10	Porto Rico	11 a 00
Hides, per lb.,		C	11¼ a 00
Green	5½ a 7	B	12 a 12½
Dry	14 a 15	A	13¼ a 00
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Crushed	14 a 00
Eastern	0 00 a 0 00	Soap, per lb.,	
Northern	1 85 a 1 90	Northern	5 a 7½
Iron, per lb.,		Shingles, per M.,	
English, ass'd	7½ a 8	Contract	4 00 a 6 00
American, ret'd	6 a 10	Common	2 25 a 2 75
American, sheer	9 a 00	Staves, per M.,	
Swede	7½ a 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 00 00
Hoop, per ton	140 00a150 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 00 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Timber, per M.,	
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	Mill, inf	7 50 a 9 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 a 6 00
Brandy	3 00 a 9 00	Tallow, lb	10 a 10½
Wine, per gallon,			
Duudee	1 10 a 2 00		
do Apple	1 50 a 2 00		
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50		
Lumber, (River.)			
Flr Bds	15 00 a 17 00		
Wide do	12 00 a 14 00		
Scantling	10 00 a 12 00		

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

July 18, 1872.

COTTON.—For several weeks past our cotton market has barely sustained the name of "market." The transactions and offerings have been almost nothing, and sellers have not exhibited the least disposition to effect sales. On the other hand, buyers have been offering full quotations, but have been unable to purchase. The apparent cause of the dullness is attributable to the fact that the receipts are a mere fraction, and the stock is light and will not admit of transactions to any extent, and the stock being held by second hands for shipment. The receipts for the week reach a total of 49 bales, while the exports were 26 bales, and the stock on hand is 583 bales. 8 bales Good Ordinary at 20½ cents per lb. are the week's transactions. The aggregate movement has been reduced to insignificant figures. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 2,678 bales, against 4,673 bales last week, 6,216 bales the previous week, and 4,777 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1871, are 2,699,825 bales, against 3,915,830 bales for the corresponding period of previous year, showing a decrease since September 1, 1871, of 1,245,997 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 2,839 bales, against 7,663 bales last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,910,357 bales, against 3,076,042 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 121,233 bales, against 176,199 bales for the same date last year. The stocks at the interior towns are 10,366 bales, against 17,107 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 502,000 bales, against 660,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 39,000 bales, against 93,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 376,000 bales, against 488,000 bales last year. The weather at the South during the week has been rainy, too much so for the growing plant. Complaints of caterpillars are more general, but it is too early as yet to estimate the damage resulting from their ravages.

ROSIN.—The market has been rather dull during the past week, but prices have undergone no important change. The transactions as compared with the previous week, show a material falling off, as buyers have shown but little disposition to purchase, on account of the discouraging advices received from New York.

Strained has been in moderate enquiry, but the sales have been small, owing to the light stock available.

No. 2 has experienced no change worthy of mention. Buyers have taken a fair amount at the daily quotations.

No. 1 and Pales—In the early part of the week maintained the firmness noted in our last, and prices advanced about 25 cents. For the past few days a dullness has set in, and the market closes with quotations unchanged, and the same as for several weeks past. The receipts for the week, 14,651 bbls, against 16,113 bbls for last week, is an increase of 1,462 bbls. The exports, 12,138 bbls, against 15,807 bbls for last week, are a decrease of 2,669 bbls, and the stock in market is 38,223 bbls, against 35,710 bbls last week, showing an increase of 2,513 bbls. The following are the sales for the week:

Friday, July 12.—Sales of 1,570 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 45 for No. 2, $3 25 for No. 1, $4 for low Pale, $4 50@$5 for Pale, and $5 25@$5 50 for extra Pale.

Saturday, July 13.—Sales of 1,679 bb ls at $2 25 for strained, $2 35@$2 40 for No. 2, $2 50 for extra No. 2, $2 75 for low No. 1, $3 25 for No. 1, $4 for low Pale, $4 50@$5 for Pale, $5 50 for extra Pale, and $6 50 for window glass.

Monday, July 15.—Sales of 2,559 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $3@$3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $4 for low Pale, $4 25@$4 50 for Pale, $4 75 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass.

Tuesday, July 16.—Sales of 911 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 35 for No. 2, $3 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $4 25@$4 50 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale.

Wednesday, July 17.—Sales of 1,029 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 35@$2 40 for No. 2, $2 75 for opaque, $3 for low No. 1, $3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $3 75@$4 for low Pale, $4 50 for Pale, $5@$5 25@$5 50 for extra Pale.

Thursday, July 18.—Sales of 1,135 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 50 for extra No. 2, $2 75 @$3 for low No. 1, $3 25 for No. 1, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $3 75@$4 for low Pale, $5 for Pale, and $5 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—The market during the early portion of our review evinced a dull disposition, and sellers found considerable difficulty in disposing of their daily receipts. On Saturday, under a dull and declining tendency of the New York market, buyers refused to pay the asking rates, and the market declined 15 cents. Tuesday the market exhibited less strength and the transactions of the day were made at "market price," but as no figures were decided upon, the sales were at the following day's (Tuesday's) figures, which were a decline of 40 cents. Since the market has ruled steady at $2 50, but scarcely any offering on account of the light receipts.—To-day the market closes firm at $2 50 per bbl.

The receipts for the week, 527 bbls, are an increase of 254 bbls, but the exports have been large, and the stock is reduced to 717 bbls. The following are the sales and receipts for the week:

Friday	66 bbls. at	$3 05	per bbl
Do	450 " "	3 20	"
Saturday	117 " "	2 90	"
Monday	56 " "	2 90	"
Tuesday	61 " "	2 90	"
Do	40 " "	2 50	"
Do	450 " "	2 65	"
Wednesday	16 " "	2 50	"
Thursday	19 " "	2 50	"

*In order.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—We have to report no feature of special interest worthy of mention, as having interrupted the uniformity and regularity of prices of this article for several weeks past. The undertone of the market, owing to the extreme dullness and irregularity of Spirits Turpentine in the early period of the week, characterized this article with a rather tame and sluggish feeling, but the demands of the exporter gave life to the dull tendency of the distiller, and the market passed the week with prices maintained, and to-day closes firmer—strengthened by the upward movement of Spirits Turpentine. The receipts, 2,863 bbls, against 2,862 bbls for last week, show a difference of only 7 bbls. Market closes firm at $2 55 for hard, $3 50 for yellow dip, and $3 75 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls. Hard.	Yellow dip.	Virgin.
Friday	248 $2 60	$3 50	$3 75
Saturday	750 2 50	3 50	3 75
Monday	713 2 50	3 50	3 75
Tuesday	709 2 50	3 50	3 75
Wednesday	450 2 50	3 50	3 75
Thursday	372 2 50	3 50	3 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Throughout the early portion of the past week and up to Wednesday morning the market ruled steady and uniform at 42 cents. The transactions were limited on account of a desire, on the part of holders to realize better figures, when, in fact New York and other Northern markets were quiet and weak. The generality of sellers were persistent in their efforts to advance the market, and refused to sell at the quotations, and on Wednesday were rewarded by an advance of 1 cent. The market closed firm to-day at 43 cents, without transactions, buyers and sellers views not meeting sellers asking 45 cents and buyers offering 41 cents. The receipts for the week, 3,045 casks, against 4,109 casks last week, are a decrease of 1,064 casks. The exports were 3,956 casks, against 2,896 casks, an increase of 1,060 casks, and the stock in yard and afloat is 4,290 casks, against 5,640 casks for last week. The following are the transactions for the week:

Friday	248 casks at	42	cents per gallon.
Saturday	316 " "	42	" "
Monday	103 " "	42	" "
Tuesday	639 casks at	42	cents per gallon.
Wednesday	107 " "	42½	" "
Do	119 " "	43	" "

Thursday...No sales.

GRAIN—CORN—During the past week nothing of importance has transpired worthy of mention. As was noticed in our last, the market opened dull and has continued so throughout the entire week with a decline of about 5 cents from store. The week's business and shipping has been free at the decline, and with small receipts the stock in store has been reduced.—Only one cargo of 1,837 bushels has arrived and sold at 85½ cents (free of wharfage), which is the same as last sale reported. The receipts for the week, 5,373 bushels, against 7,721 bushels is a decrease of 2,348 bushels, and from all sources have been as follows: From Hyde county, 1,837 bushels; from Philadelphia, 1,268 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 2,268 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 to 90 cents for mixed, and 95 to $1 00 for white meailing, highest figures including sacks.——OATS—Have also declined 5 cents since our last. The receipts are large, stock fair and demand light. Sells from store at 70 to 75 cents per bushel.——PEAS—The scarcity of this quality of grain, with a fair demand and light receipts keep the market high. A slight advance has been obtained, and we quote as selling from store at $1 20@$1 35 for cow, $1 35@$1 40 for strictly clay, and $1 40@$1 55 for white, per bushel.——WHEAT—Is in good demand but none is offering, and the market is nominal.——RICE—Carolina is in good enquiry, and sells from 8½ to 9½ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS.—North Carolina BACON has remained steady at last quotations, with only a small demand to supply immediate wants. A heavy stock and large receipts keep the market dull, and dealers are selling lots at the following quotations: 7 cents for shoulders, 9½@9¾ cents for sides, 10 cents for hog round, and 12½@13½ cents for hams. Western BACON has further advanced from ½ to ¾ cent. The receipts are liberal and the stock in market is moderately large. The following are the wholesale quotations: *Smoked*—12½@13 cents for hams. *Dry Salted*—Clear rib sides 8¾@8¾ cents; rib sides 8¾@8¾ cents; rib sides 7½ cents.——LARD—The stock of North Carolina is quite small, and the market is strong at 11@12½ cents per lb. Northern steam refined, in kegs and buckets, at 10@12 cents per lb.

PEANUTS—Have undergone no special change since last week. The depression noticed for the past three or four weeks continues, and the market is dull and tame. The receipts will overreach the previous week, but the exports have been large and the stock has slightly become diminished, although to no extent, as to effect prices. Dealers are buying at the following quotations:

Ordinary	$ 70 to 1 00
Prime	1 25 to 1 35
Extra Prime	1 50 to 1 60
Fancy—None in market.	

FLOUR—The advance in New York and Western markets has caused an advance of 25 cents in our market on Northern and Western brands. North Carolina brands continue high owing to the scarcity of wheat for manufacturing purposes, and the small stock in market.—The receipts are small and the stock in market is very light. A fair demand exists and we note a good business doing in both Northern and State brands, and we refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations.

CORN MEAL.—The decline in the corn market has produced a similar decline of 5 cents on this article. The city mills are manufacturing, and with large receipts by rail the market is kept in good supply. Dealers sell from store at $1 05@$1 10 per bushel.

WOOD—The stock in market, supported by the receipts, is of sufficient size to meet the present demand. Flat lands sell as follows:

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

North Carolina boasts 77 newspapers and periodicals.

A tomato that weighs 6 lbs. has been presented to the Wadesboro *Argus*,

Hon. Alex. McClure, of Pennsylvhnia, will speak at Salem, July 26th.

The prisoners in the Charlotte jail are growing religious.

Large ball and party at Kittrell's on the 25th and 26th insts.

The young men of Raleigh have organized a Greeley Club.

C. M. T. McCauley, Esq., is to be the next Senator from Union and Anson counties.

Dr. A. L. Jackson, of Lilesville, has a big squash that weighs just 64 pounds, and is still growing.

Remember, colored men, that in 1858, Dockery voted to expel every free negro from the State.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

The prospects for a large yield of fruits and other crops have not been equaled in North Carolina for twenty years.

Judge Merrimon will address the people at Gold Hill, Rowan county, on the 20th of July, and at Salisbury on the 22d.

Remember, colored men, that Dockery was in favor of petitioning Congress to continue the existence of slavery five years after the surrender.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Messrs. R. Burwell & Son, of the Charlotte Female Institute, are going to leave Charlotte at an early day and take up their abode in Raleigh.

The Raleigh *News* says: News from this District is more cheering every day, and it is now confidently believed that Colonel Rogers' majority will reach 1,500.

The lease of the North Carolina R. R. to the Richmond & Danville R. R. was confirmed by the stockholders, at their meeting, held last week.

The Wadesboro *Argus* says: The Radicals of Anson county have succeeded in nominating a ticket—all white—not a single colored man to be found on it anywhere.

The next term of Davidson College will begin Sept. 26. For catalogues and other information, apply to or address J. R. Blake, Chairman of the Faculty, Davidson College, Mecklenburg county.

The first watermelons of the season were received from North Carolina, per steamer Cannon yesterday. They were intended for the Northern market.—Norfolk *Journal.*

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: There is to be a grand Conservative mass meeting in Goldsboro on Tuesday, July 30th. Prominent speakers have been invited to address the people on that occysion.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The negro, Young Ferrell, shot a day or two since by a guard at the county work-house, while attempting to escape, is not dead but some hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The following couplet from a tombstone in an old English churchyard might not inaptly be placed over the (political) grave of a noted North Carolinian:

"Here lies the body of W. W.
Who never more will trouble you,
trouble you."

It is reported and believed by many hereabouts, that the Pennsylvania Central is preparing to build a railroad from the water station, one mile south of Joyner's in this county, to some point near the coast.—Wilson *Plaindealer.*

On last Friday, July 5 h, a rather curious birth of triplets occurred at Cape Hatteras, in this State. A woman by the nome of Austin gave birth to a girl on Friday, alive and well, and on the following Sunday, two other girls were born. The first of this second pair was dead, but the two others, the first and the last, are alive and well.—Newbern *Times.*

We regret to learn that the crops in Wayne and Johnston counties are being seriously damaged by the late wet weather. The grass has gotten ahead of the labor and the efforts of the farmers to capture it prove almost futile. The peach crop will prove almost an entire failure, although the prospect had been good—the peaches have been rotted by the wet weather.—Raleigh *News.*

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: Below we append the dimensions intended for the principal buildings in course of erection for the Farmers and Mechanics approaching fair:

The General Exhibition Hall, 64 x 216 feet. Its capacity, 6,000 pearsons. The Machinery Hall, which will be provided with all necessary pulleys and engines for the convenienee of exhibitors, 33 x 100 feet. The Grand Stand, 32 x 160 feet—will accommodate 2,000 people. The largest of the several offices, 18 x 52 feet.

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO CARRY THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—A Washington telegram to the Nork Journal of Commerce, of Thurdsay says:

The Grant Republicans are making extraordinary efforts to carry the North Carolina election. Notwithstanding the liberal contributions from here, the cry comes up to-day for more money and speakers. Secretary Boutwell leaves for that State on Friday, and Secretary Delano follows quickly after. Both are to stump the State. Ex-Senator Morgan says that a million dollars will be forwarded if necessary,

On Friday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock a. m., a fire was discovered bursting from the store of the Land and Lumber Company, on Water street. It raged with great violence and the building, with its entire contents, was consumed. The fire had made such progress, when first discovered, that it was impossible to arrest it. The store and other buildings of S. Weisel, adjoining, were also consumed. It was with with great difficulty that the fire was prevented from extending to the opposite side of the street. The store of Mr. Weisel was undergoing improvement, and there were no goods in it. The loss of the Land and Lumber Company was about $60,000, on which there was an insurance of $36,000. The loss of Mr. Weisel was about $10,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000.—*Elizabeth City Economist.*

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS IN WAKE.—The Conservatives of Wake held their county convention in Raleigh, on Thursday last, when the following excellent nominations were made:

For the Senate—General William R. Cox.

House of Representatives—R. H. Battle, Jr., Green H. Alford, A. G. Jones, and W. H. Pace.

For Sheriff—S. M. Dunn.

Board of County Commissioners—Henry Mahler, W. C. Upchurch, George B. Allen, George W. Scarborough, and W. R. Pool.

Register of Deeds—J. W. Lyles.

Treasurer—J. Marshall Betts.

Survey—Fendal Beevers.

Coroner—J. M. Forest.

On Saturday last, a man named Mizell got into an altercation with a man named Bell, which resulted in blows, and both were arrested and taken before a magistrate. Mizell was placed under bond, and after trial was approached by a man named Hall, who twitted, and finally cursed him. Mizell resented this when he was attacked and followed up by Hall with a club, when, being warned off, but continuing to advance, Mizell fired, the ball striking a by-stander named Clark. Mizell again fired, this time striking Hall, inflicting a wound which has ere this probably proved fatal. Mizell made his escape and was followed by an officer, Jno. Mann. While Mann was passing through the woods he saw a deer, and thinking it a fine opportunity for a good shot, blazed away with an overloaded old musket. The piece exploded, shattering Mann's arm and inflicting dangerous injury.—New. *Times.*

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The State Temperance Convention meets in this city on the 6th prox. Instead of the 3d, as heretofore announced. All of the railroads of the State have consented to pass delegates for one fare.

The Reidsville *Record* says: The tobacco crop geeerally presents a handsome appearance, and a large reward will be reaped the coming season. We counted on one stock 18 large leaves, which is a general average everywhere, with few exceptions.

The Weldon *News* says: Crops along the line of the R. & G. Railroad are said to be in splendid condition with a fine prospect for a large yield. With a good prospect politically and good crops we need fear nothing, but rush on to peace and prosperity.

The Raleigh *News* says: Senators Stockton, of New Jersey, and Tipton, of Nevada, Gov. Walker, of Virginia, Hon. Sam'l Cary, of Ohio, Col. Hinton, of Norfolk, Hons. Z. B. Vance, T. L. Clingman, and probably Carl Schurz, will speak in this city on Tuesday next.

The Newbern *Republic & Courier* says: At Fort Macon, N. C., on the 5th instant, the lightning struck a line of prisoners at work on the said track and knocked down eight, killing one instantly and severely injuring several others. One of the sentinels was lifted up about six inches from the ground. The man killed was William R. Livingstone, formerly of Company C, 4th Infantry.

A., T. & O. R. R.—At the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this road held in this city yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Col. Wm. Johnston, J. A. Young, R. M. Oates. M. L. Wriston and W. E. Myers, of Charlotte, and M. A. White and C. A. Carlton, of Iredell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Col. WM. Johnston was elected President.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Mundane Saturn.

Mr. Sumner spoke of our President as a Saturn surrounded by "Rings." The *World* thus specifies:

THE ROLL OF GRANT'S HONEST SUPPORTERS.

The administration organs and the advocates of General Grant are claiming that they have the support of the honest portion of the people, and that the corrupt rings are against them. The following embraces a few of the many honest supporters of Ulysses I., which we give as the commencement of the roll of Grant's virtuous supporters:

The Custom House Ring.
The General-order Swindle Ring.
The Santo Domingo Ring.
The District of Columbia Ring.
The Seneca Sandstone Ring.
The Indiana Ring.
The Navy Department Ring.
The Land grabbing Ring.
The Chorpenning Fraud Ring.
The Cameron Ring.
The Washington Lobby Ring.
The Office-selling Ring.
The Internal Revenue Ring.
The Whiskey Ring.
The Philadelphia Municipal Ring.
The Carpet-bag Ring.
The Cameron Kemble "Ads" Ring.
The Monopolist Rings everywhere.
The Great Railroad Rings.
The National Bank Rings.
The Southern Plunderers's Rings.
The Office-holders's Ring.

These embrace a few of the selfish supporters of Grant's re-election, who are drawn to that side believing that with his success they can plunder the people and fill their pockets better and more successfully than with any other person for President. The list of rings can be continued indefinitely. With such an array the less that Grant organs say about rings on the other side the better for themselves.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.

Ex-Governor Edward Stanley, of North Carlina, is dead.

The San Francisco and Colorado Railroad, to connect with the Texas and Pacific Railroad, has been organized.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, July 13.

Twenty-five buildings, including four hotels, in Alpena were burned to-day, loss $150,000, and several lives lost.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Loans have decreased $500,000; Legal Tenders have increased $1,000,000; Deposits have increased $8,750,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.

There was an Asiatic cholera death reported on Wednesday.

A gang of strikers killed a carpenter at work —no arrests.

The specie shipments for the week reach $5,250,000.

The Naval Store trade has been unsettled all the week, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. In the absence of active business, prices have declined steadily all the week, showing in spirits a decline of about 4 cents, on rosin from 60 to 75 cents, and on pitch and tar about 25 cents.

CHAPPAQUA, July 13.

The assemblage of the Democratic Committee and others on the farm of Hon. Horace Greeley to day was merely a social gathering or pic-nic. Greeley conducted the various delegates over his fatm in the forenoon, and described all peculiarities. A bountiful dinner was served at 1 o'clock, after which he freely addressed the meeting, consisting of about 500 people. He said it was a social gathering, having no other purpose than congregating for pleasure; there were friends from home, from far and near, and he wished they would frequently visit him at his farm. The speaker then described his sojourn at Chappaqua for the last 20 years, and said that in spite of what the public at large might think of his farming capacities, he could inform them he had lost nothing; it was true, he had spent some money, so had he lent money, and the latter had gone where the wood-bine twines; whereas, the money he spent on his farm was to some good, at all events, he knew where it was, his present property was bought at the requst of his wife, and he meant to live and die on it. Ex-Senator Guion, Judge Reagan, of Texas, and other gentlemen also made speeches, prophesying the election of Greeley.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Messrs. Boutwell, Jay Cooke, Gov. H. D. Cook and H. C. Fahenestock, had a conference to-day about the new loan.

Steamers Omaha, Richmond, Hartford, Yanti and Comrade, are fitting out for sea. They will be ready in a few months.

The following is published: The Treasury yesterday paid to Col. John T. Pickett, formerly of the Confederate army, seventy-five thousand dollars for data from the rebel archieves against claimants before the Southern Claims Commission. This sum was paid by special order of Secretary Boutwell, upon the recommendation of Messrs. Aldis & Ferr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Two women were struck by lightning to-day.

Eight hundred and fifty-five deaths, including 495 from small-pox. The deaths for the corresponding week last year, 446.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 12.

An affray occurred here yesterday between G. H. Butler, U. S. Consul General, and Wadleigh, his Secretary, on one part, and Generals Loring, Reynolds and Major Campbell, ex-Confederate officers in Khedive's service, on the other part. Shots were exchanged and Maj. Campbell was wounded. The affair creates great excitement, and there are various accounts of its origin. Butler's plea of the justification of the embroglio is that Khedive's officers made a premediated attempt to assassinate him. This, others indignantly deny, and assert that Butler was the agressor.

The Cincinnati Platform

Adopted as the Platform by the National Democratic Party in Convention Assembled at Baltimore on the 10th July, 1872.

The following are the resolutions in full:

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in national convention, assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of this government, in its dealings with the people to mete out justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment, that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the General Government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation.

From the Columbia Phœnix.

The First Gun.

Money will be freely used by the vultures now in power, only with the hope of fastening themselves upon the people for another term of plunder—not service—during which time they will reap a usurious interest and collect the principal invested; for they believe, as has been recently affirmed by one of the shining lights of the dominant party in this State, that there are two years more of good stealing in North Carolina.

Senator Pool has already received $25,000 for campaign purposes; and as Secretary Boutwell is to take part in the canvass, he will no doubt supply his party with all the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. This *honorable* Senator will consider no work too mean to effect his triumph. He has had printed and circulated broadcast through North Carolina, free of postage, under his own frank, a most scurrilous campaign document, containing the basest misrepresentations and falsehoods.

Already are efforts being made to excite the popular mind of the North by Pool and those of his stamp, by resurrecting the cry of "Ku Klux." A feeble attempt to invent a Ku Klux sensation out of a few questions propounded to Judge Settle, at Yanceyville, and the cheers of the friends of Horace Greeley who were present, has proved an ignominious failure. But not a word do we hear from these conveniently horror-stricken rascals when the Lowrey swamp angels murder inoffensive citizens in the broad glare of day and in cold blood; when these loyal KuKlux commit depredations upon the surrounding country for months and years. No infantry, cavalry and artillery are sent to the swamps of Robeson county to capture or kill these murderers and robbers. They are of the party, and deserve to be let severely alone as a recompense for their brutal killing of disloyal Democrats. What will the administration party organs say of the brutal and cowardly attempt to murder Capt. Biggs, of the Tarboro' Southerner, who was in attendance upon a Radical pow-wow at Tarboro', N. C., on the 4th of July, as a reporter for his journal? He was assailed by a large number of negroes, and barely escaped with his life. The attack is supposed to have been the result of a previous plan. Here is a genuine Ku-Klux outrage, in a community where the Radicals are in the majority. This outrage, like all others in the interest of the ruling *regime*, will either be kept as silent as the grave, or will be so misrepresented as to show the assailed party to be an interloper, who had provoked the ire of the mob, and had received his just deserts; in other words, he is a democrat, and has no rights which the Radicals are bound to respect.

As above stated, the opposition will bring to bear upon this election all the power at their command. The State will be hotly and closely contested, and the contest will grow hotter after the Baltimore Convention, which meets to-day, endorses Greeley and Brown. Meetings are now being held in all parts of the State, and the time, generally, is divided between the opposing elements. A grand mass meeting at Weldon, on next Friday, is to be addressed by many able men. Schurz, Trumbull, Ransom, Blair, Thurman, Doolittle, Vance, Walker, of Virginia, Gordon, of Georgia, and other distinguished speakers, will be there and at other points during the campaign. They will create an enthusiasm among the people that will know no limit this side of a glorious Conservative victory. Reform is sadly needed, and now is the day and the hour for deliverance. The Conservatives of the Old North State must buckle on their armor, and go boldly into the fight. They cannot afford to be indifferent. They are unwillingly governed by carpet-baggery and scallawagery. They must not, they will not, prove recreant to their duty in this momentous issue; but will rise in their might, and "with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," pull the State out of the mire of Radical corruption and fraud, and place her upon the enduring rock of honesty and reform.

Kitchin vs. Thomas.

We have already referred to the discussion between Captain Kitchen and Judge Thomas at Newbern. We now find the following particulars in the Newbern Journal of Commerce:

"Mr. Thomas opened the discussion and made the speech he usually declaims, when addressing this community. Laudations of himself, and worshipping praise on Grant and Radicalism, with full flown admiration and heartfelt love for the dear negro who has done so much for him that his white brethren left undone—these, with stereotyped abuse of his opponents, formed the sum and substance of his great speech.

Capt. Kitchen rose to reply, and it was soon evident that he was quite familiar with the record of his opponent. He fearlessly pithed in, and as with ruthless hands he exposed the glaring inconsistencies of the political life of Mr. Thomas, the shouting Radicals became silent, and they showed by their action and conduct how much they regretted their chosen companion should have been guilty of the folly of dividing time with our candidate.

Capt. Kitchin among other good hits made the following: he had been twitted with his want of a thorough education—no one could regret this more than he, and he charged Mr. Thomas with being in a great degree responsible for it. That gentleman, by signing the ordinance of secession and taking the State out of the Union had forced him to give up the advantages of an education, and to seek, musket in hand, to uphold the honor and the fame of his good old mother, North Carolina—and while he was thus imperiling his life, at the front, the honorable gentleman safely in the rear was keeping himself office side up with great care and success.

Mr. Thomas expressed great regret at having signed the ordinance of secession, and stated that he had repented sincerely for the commission of the great crime of his life, into which he had been led by the force of circumstances.

Mr. Kitchin rejoined that the gentleman had been leading a life of political repentance for more than 18 years; and though he boasted that an old negro had told him that he (the negro) could sleep securely while Mr. Thomas was watching his interests in Congress, yet the old darkey had better be careful, or he would wake up some morning and find that Mr. Thomas had been undergoing another one of his periodical fits of repentance—that Mr. Thomas had commenced political life as a whig, and on being beaten in his native county, Carteret, he repented of his whigery and became a Know Nothing, the popularity of that party warning, he 'pented himself again and became a Buchanan democrat, and though some had expressed surprise that he clung to the democracy for six years without repentance, it must be remembered, in excuse for this six years unusual consistency, that the democratic party still remained in power and true to the great principles of his life, a love for the wanting side, the gentleman clung with tenacity to the successful democracy. But the hour of repentance was at hand. The democracy was beaten in 1860, and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the gentleman repented of his Breckenridge—secession—democracy and became a Holden "watch and wait" man. The fact is the gentleman has been repenting and sinning and repenting, politically, since 1854, and it will require but one sound defeat of radicalism to place the gentleman again on the "stool of repentance."

There was one doctrine, or political dogma, clearly enunciated by Mr. Thomas last night which your correspondent thinks should cause his defeat even in his overwhelming Radical district, and it would do so, if both races were true to their natural instincts, and to the first law of nature and preservation. The doctrine of social equality with the negro was boldly proclaimsd and advocated, and it was affirmed that the mission of the Radical party would not be ended till their equality was secured. In this connection, his negro listeners were invoked to continue their devotion to Grant and Radicalism till they had forced the white man to grant everything that the most pronounced and bitterly fanatical Radical had ever demanded for them.

It Might Have Been.

The following dialogue is supposed to have taken place last Summer at General Grant's cottage, at Long Branch, after the lamentable sickness of his favorite colt, and also just after the Custom House troubles at New Orleans. It is so much like a paraphrase of scene in Moliere's Tartuffe that we accept its entire correctness under reserve. But when we come to consider that the most popular plays are those which represent most accurately the sayings and doings of a real life, and thattruth is, sometimes at least, "stronger than fiction," we are disposed to say with Whittier, in his well-known lyric of Maud Muller— "It might have been."

SCENE.—*A room in the Long Branch cottage—Gen. Grant seen dimly through an aromatic mist of tobacco smoke. On the table near which he is seated, and within easy reach of his hand, a decanter containing an amber-colored liquid—also an ice pitcher and drinking glasses—one of the latter half emptied.*

Enter Dent, *hastily.*

Grant—Well, Dent, what brings you from Washington?

Dent—Bad news.

Grant (anxiously)—Is the colt worse?

Dent—The colt is doing well, and unless he should get a touch of the distemper—

Grant—Poor thing.

Dent—Casey has made a wretched bungle of it in New Orleans.

Grant (interrupting)—And the colt?

Dent—Improving finely. He has lost some of the hair from his tail, but otherwise he—

Grant—Poor thing!

Dent—That Casey-Packard business is giving us great annoyance. People say—

Grant—And the colt?

Dent—A good deal better since you left. The bran mashes you ordered scoured him some; but—

Grant—Poor thing!

Dent—People say that Casey had no right to make use of the custom for the Convention. That scoundrel Packard—

Grant—And the colt?

Dent—Was exercised this morning. Took to his oats heartily, and whinnied for more. His tail—

Grant—The poor thing.

Dent—As for Packard you ought not to have allowed him to place Gatlling guns in front of the custom house, and put troops in the corridors.—There's a delegation coming on to see you about it. Judge Durand—

Grant—But the colt?

Dent—As lively as a kitten. A little rough about the roots of the tail from loss of hair; but then you know how soon—

Grant—The poor thing.

Dent—Warmoth and his people are making a deuce of a fuss about being shut out of the Convention. The delegation is a strong one, and will insist on the dismissal of Casey, and while so many rumors are afloat about the general order business over yonder, you can't afford—

Grant (energetically)—I tell you what it is, Dent, I wouldn't have anything happen to that colt for a thousand dollars.

Here his Excellency threw away the stump of his cigar, and seizing the glass half filled with amber fluid, buried his face in it.

[*Exit* DENT.]

Baltimore Gazette.

Terrible Death of a Little Girl.

A correspondent of the Winchester (Va.) *Times* says: "Annie Johnson, daughter of George W. Johnson, a bright-eyed little girl of ten summers, left the Lonoak Institute, Brucetown, of which she was an esteemed pupil, on Wednesday afternoon last, in perfect health, and merrily talking of the approaching commencement. After reaching home and partaking of supper, she went out and climbed into a cherry tree, a limb of which breaking she fell and was caught upon the garden fence, one of the pailings piercing her through the breast. She died almost immediately.

A Woman Suicides for Grief Over a Dead Lover.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of a melancholy affair in Colchester. It says:

Early Saturday morning last, Miss Amy Brown, of Colchester, took a dose of morphine, from the effects of which she died about four o'clock in the afternoon. She was engaged to be married soon to Frank Gott, a young man who was killed by the cars, near Hartford, week before last. His remains were brought to Hebron, and the funeral services held in the Episcopal church one week ago Sunday. For the past week Miss Brown has been very despondent, and letters since found show that she had contemplated suicide since the death of her lover. A letter was found Saturday, written by her, in which shec requested her funeral services to be held at the same church, on the same day of the week, and at the same hour as those of her lover, and in accordance with her wishes the solemn exercises took place on Sunday at one o'clock, at the same church in Hebron. A further request was also complied with, that she might be buried beside Mr. Grott. Friday afternoon she took a beautiful cross of flowers she had made, hired a team, drove to the cemetery and placed the flowers on the grave of her departed lover, and returned to Colchester to enact the sad scene we have detailed. As soon as her condition was discovered Saturday, Drs. Swift and Robinson were summoned, but, with all the appliaces that could be suggested, failed to save the life of the broken-hearted girl. Miss Brown was eighteen years of age, and was engaged in dress-making. At the shop where she worked, we understand, there were found eight letters addressed to her associates.

While in Baltimore last week we were told by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity that while in Morganton, in this State, a short while since, —— McKesson, the late galvanized Radical, showed him a letter from Senator Pool asking for the names of the "truly loyal" m each township for the purpose of sending money to bribe voters in the coming election. There were some startling revelations in that letter, which we will give from time to time. McKesson was laboring under an over-portion of benzine, or our friend would never have seen the letter, for Pool evidently intended his letter only for the "brudders."

If money for such vile purposes was only given by individuals we would hardly notice it, but when we have the assurance of public men that any amount will be used to carry the State for the Radicals, and that too, of the hard earnings of the tax-payers, we can but rebel.

Pool had better drill his forces better, or mean whiskey will cause more exposures than will be good for the party. Of this and other rascally devices we will speak more at length hereafter.

If McKesson's faithlessness is denied we can give names and substantiate all we say.—*Roanoke News.*

Scenes in London.

Prentice Mulford writes from London: "They make you take off your bonnet at the theatre. A woman opens the pew door for you at church. Umbrellas and walking-sticks must not be taken into the public galleries or museums, by reason of the propensity of the British to poke vases, pictures, and statuary. They are delivered up at the entrance, checked, and handed back on emergence without charge. Girl newsboys are more common than among us. Fire-escapes are kept in the churchyard."

The Debt of Louisiana.

The Louisiana papers are debating the question of the solvency of their State under the burden of the heavy taxation a Radical government has imposed upon its people. The State debt is said to be $60,000,000, as far as can be ascertained. The general conclusion is that the State can and must stand the amount of indebtedness at present accumulated, but that if the same condition of affairs continues in the future, the same wasteful extravagance, the same unscrupulous robbery and the same unvarying, unbroken rascality, the end cannot be other than repudiation.—There seems to us, as far as can be judged from present appearances, but little prospect of a change. Warmouth and Pinchback, Packard and brother-in-law Casey, still snap and quarrel over the spoils, and the State is rapidly speeding, with all brakes up, in the gulf of bankruptcy.

An Old Tenor.

The original representative of "Zampa" and "Fra Diavolo," Mr. Chollet, a Frenchman, is still in the land of the living, and recently had a benefit given him at his old quarters in the Salle Favart, Paris. He had, fifty years ago, a baritone-tenor voice of great strength and sweetness, but now he can scarcely speak above a whisper.

A Shower of Blood.

Letters from Palermo, Rome, and other towns in the South of Italy, mention a fall of red or blood-colored rain, on the 10th and 11th of March, after atmospheric conditions which led M. Tarry, of Paris, and Father Denzo to expect such a phenomenon. The particles of sand which cause the color are found by analysis to be exactly similar to the sand of the African deserts.

The forthcoming sensation in France is the trial of Marshal Bazaine. The Paris papers seem to be already looking upon him as a sort of Tropman, Diblane, or other social horror, as they are publishing minute details of his life in his villa-prison at Versailles—stating what time he gets up, how he is dressed, what he eats for breakfast, when and where he walks in the garden, how often he smokes his cigar, plays at billiards, &c., &c. It is generally supposed that our inerviewing reporters were ahead of all creation; but there is much yet to be learned from those of Paris. It is stated, and currently believed, that the "instruction" preliminary to Marshal Bazaine's trial will occupy three or four months; if so, how much time will the trial itself consume?

The Grant journals in Connecticut pretend to doubt that Dr. Greeley will beat Dr. Grant, in this State! It is proverbial, that "a losing party cannot know its weakness," until the votes are counted"—but a list of liberal republicans who have given their names to "Greeley Clubs," in only seven towns in Connecticut, are enough to reverse Gov. Jewell's majority at the late election! It is going to rain very hard, boys! and you had better get your umbrellas ready!—*New Haven Register.*

A Quaker who had been troubled with rats informs a friend that he greased a thirty foot board, filled it full of fish-hooks, set it up at an angle of forty-five degrees, and put an old cheese at the top. The rats went up, slid back, and he caught thirty of 'em the first night.

In a recent debate, a member of the California Legislature exclaimed: "The honorable gentleman from Calaveras county is undoubtedly a person of great abilities—a man of many talents—a natural born genius; but there is one thing that I defy him to do, and that is to bite the bottom of a frying-pan without smittting his nose."

A Utica girl, at the proper hour, pulls a string which reverses a picture, on the back of which appears in huge characters the words, "Ten o'clock is my bed-time," and her admirers take the gentle hint and depart.

"Your whiskers are unprofessional," said a client to his legal adviser. "Why so?" "Because a lawyer can never be too barefaced."

Mrs. Partington says that since the invention of the needle gun there is no reason why women shouldn't fight as well as men.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The Atlanta Sun is very popular among its exchanges. They cut out Mr. Stephens' editorials for paper-weights."

Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

Prince Humbert enjoys camel rides.

Bostonians spent so much on the Jubilee they couldn't afford their usual goose-race on the Fourth.

The city seal of Richmond, Va., is worn out and the fathers are studying out a new design.

A man out West has just returned from an Indian camp meeting. He says that the right spirit prevailed—he tasted it out of a black jug.

Horace Greeley shoe-blacking is announced.

Mrs. Yelverton is going to hunt for Livingstone.

An Arkansas wife tarred-and-feathered her husband.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20

For second largest crop..... 15
For third " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20

For second best crop..... 15
For third " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.

Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25

The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.

Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.$25

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:

Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers..... 10
Tomatoes..... 8
Asparagus..... 10
Radishes..... 5
Peaches..... 8
Pears..... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretar Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.

600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.

400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.

400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectully,
DEROSSET & CO., State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE-ASPERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:

2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.

We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other Superphosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes